"You are beautiful brothers! Strength and solidarity are the greatest weapons to gain dignity."

Sam Melville - Executed at Atties

On June 13, 1976, the Middlesex County Courthouse (Levell, Massachusetts) was bembed by members of the Sam Melville - Jenathen Jackson Unit.

The courthouse attack could pessibly have been averted had Commissioner Frank Hall of the Mass. Dept. of Corrections responded in a positive manner to the demands in the Suffelk Courthouse communique.

Instead, this nee-faseist remained silent in public while increasing the repression against the brothers in Walpole.

Tedays with military action is a reminder to Hall and Gunter that the suffering of our brothers and sisters in the prison kamps does not go unneticed. We are preparing for a prelonged struggle against the capitalist beast and its repressive institutions. Further targets have been selected and our unit is in position to move against them. This is the pretracted war of the worker bees ... the guerrilla statergy.

The fellowing demands must be justly and humanely dealt with:

l. An immediate end to the Hall-Gunter enferced psyche-fascist system (known as "step classification") that has turned part of Walpele state prison into a super maximum prison within a prison. There must be an immediate end to the lock up that has been enforced since December, 1974. To want to see no more "luggings" (beatings), punitive transfers, harassment of visitors or lack of proper medical care.

In the event it was not clear in the last communique, included as part of this demand is the immediate release of the prisoners confined in the Departmental Segregation Unit (DSU) to regular negulation.

2. Reinstate outside observers into Walpele state prison (as well as musci Ceneerd, Norfolk and Framingham), to see that basic human and legal rights of our brothers and sisters inside are not continuously violated - as has been the case - by the Dept. of Corrections and their mf agents.

These observers must represent Black, White and Hispanic people from the oppressed communities of Massachusetts - the very communities that priseners are from Pinal approval of these observers must com from the priseners.

We call on the people, family and friends, arganize erganizations and individuals to support the prisoners struggle and the struggles of all oppressed peoples for justice, self-determination and central of our ives. United we will win!

RED TH LOCK UP:11

RELESTATE COMMUNITY OBSERVERS!!!!

Sam Melville - Jenathen Jackson Unit

YNDEPERDENCIA PARA PUERTO RICO!

PREE THE NATIONALIST PRISORETS!

*U.S. weapons are used against Puerto isan workers and against the strikers demanding their rights, against the students, against liberators. It is a war to the death. Lolita Lebron

Communique # 3

July 4, 1976

Target: First Matienal Bank of Boston

On July 4, 1976, of ices of the First National Bank of Boston (Boston, Mass.) were bombed by members of the Sam Melville - Jonathan Jackson Unit.

(1) Independence for Puerta Rice, and (2) Immediate Release of the Hationalist Prisoners E Oscar Collaso, Lolita Lebrom, Hafael Cancel Hiranda, Andres Figueroa Cerdero and Irving Flores.

Since 1898 when the U.S. military invaded Puerto Rico, U.S. imperialism has extended its death wrip over the Puerto Ricon nation. It has carved out of Tuerto Rico a colory to economically exploit in a most vicious manner with no consideration given the needs of the masses of Fuerto Rican people.

Through forced industrialisation of Puerto Rico, U.S. Imperialisa cas destroyed the countries agricultural base and forced a migration of millions of people into cities on the island and in the T.

the profits of corporate capitalism have sourced as these companies have imposed sweat-stop wages, exploited tax exemptions and enforced a policy of "environmental colonialism" on the island (e.g., the monstrous petro-onemical plants that destroy the land, water, eir and human life).

Yet this colonized condition - the loss of self-deter-ination, a life of high unemployment, poverty, prison - are blamed on the Puerte lican people by those who are responsible for this crisis to begin with - the masters of U.S. Imperialism. As a monumental example of their ornelty, these does turn around and blame these conditions on the people and institute a senocidal policy of experimental birth control and forced sterilisation that has left 34% of all women of child-bearing age in Puerto Rice sterilised.

Militarilly, Puerto Rice is used as a staging area gainst all of Latin America, having 10 bases on the island, some of which are supplied with nuclear weapons.

As a result of this same colonial system, millions of fuerto lican people have been forced into barrios located in U.S. cities live in cruel and humiliating conditions. During these depression times, Puerto Rican people are among the first to suffer. When repression strikes they are among the first to die. police murders of two Tuerto Tiean men - Rafael Lecodot and Jose
Rey s - by S.P.D. pigs (Rondon, Duval and Comray). Their only crime
was being Puerto Rican and from the North End.

Independence and social justice have been met by a heroic resistence independence and social justice have been met by a heroic resistence from the Tuerto Rican people. This includes the nationalist uprisings of the 1930's and 1950's and the militant independence and workers attempted. Today, Occar College is still in prison after participating in an attack on President Truman in 1930 as are Lolita Lebron.

Rafael Cancel Miranda, Andres Picueros Corders and Irvine Plores after their attack on the U.S. compress in 1954 to bring attention to the Puerto Rican Independence strungle. All five of these freedom fighters are still in prison - the longest held political prisoners in the U.S.

Today, our Unit attacks an institution that lives of the sweat and blood of the poor and working masses of people and that is a pillar of U.S. Imperialism. With these actions we grow stronger and extend our support to the struggle for a free and independent Puerto Rico — a struggle to the death!

Puerto "ico Libre!

Sam Melville - Jon-thon Jackson Unit

ON DECEMBER 12, 1975, A BOME WAS PLACED AT THE OFFICES OF UNION CARBIDE CORP. IN REEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

IT WAS FUT THERE BY THE SAN HELVILLE-JOHATHAN JACKSON UNIT, to PROTEST THE BRUTAL MUNDLESS OF BLACKS IN SOUTH AFRIKA

VICTORY TO THE AFRICAN PEOPLE!!!

365534

We take this setion in support of the expressed masses of people in South Afrika who are fighting the fascist South Afrikan governments genecical policy of apartheid, and in protest of the brutal murders (over 600 since June) of Africans, including children, many shot in the back, and the detainment and imprisonment of thousands of African people whose only demand is for basic human rights and self-determination, and because we recommize that invertalism and apartheid go hand in glove; that U.S. corporations such as Union Carbide and other instruments of capitalism have played a major role in strengthening and supporting apartheid and its corresponding rule of blood and terror.

40000K

APARTIEID AND IMPERIALISM: URION CARRIDE PROPIT IS BLOOD MONEY

Union Carbide has been in South Afrika since the 1930s. It owns extensive mining operations in South Afrika and Zimbabwe (primarilly chrome ore) and also produces plantic film extrusion, plastic bags and carbon and graphite electrodes.

Mining is considered an area critical to the development of South Afrikas highly industrialized society. Corporations such as Union Carbide bought chrome ere mines and other operations (including milling and smalting) operations in South Afrika. It sold the ore to imperialist countries in Western Europe. The effect of these sales was to add to South Afrikas exports bringing in much needed foreign currency. Union Carbide then took its profits and reinvested in South Afrika by openning new operation. These operations provided the foundation for conneming growth in South Afrika and ubsidized much of that growth. It also strongthens and reinforces apartheid and profits on the exploitation and oppression of the masses of African people. There are now more than 300 U.S. corporations operating in South Afrika.

Why do Union Carbide and other corporations maintain operations in South Afrika? Because the South Afrikan government through apartheid supplies them with a steady, controlled labor force that they can exploit at near starvation wages. This provides the capitalist corporations with high profits - and profits, not the needs of human beings, is what oils the capitalist machinary.

Without expansion and penetration into the Third World, U.S. imperialism would be in deeper trouble then it already is. Sanks and exporations could not survive. Union Carbide is such an example of U.S. imperialism - a cancer agent of imperialism agreeding its death prip through many operations outside the U.S. including major operations in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Indonesia, Iran, Taiwan, Fuerto Nice (the monstrous potro-chemical plants) and Zinbabwe.

In mining, Africans make up 905 of the work force and are paid many times, less then subsistance wages (many earning less than what even the South Afrikan reversuent defines as the official poverty level). Africans are prohibited from unionizing, collective bargaining or striking. Africans are often paid less wages then white workers. Tany of the mine workers work under contract - usually for mine months at a time - separated from their families and are forced to live in shacks that rememble prison cames. And their is the drended Black lung disease which cripoles and bills the miners but for which Union Carbide and the South Afrikan government could care less. Cheap labor and high profits - for that Union Carbide supports fascism and genecide

The second second

Many African workers are becoming part of a migratory labor force that is made pecsible through another apartoid policy that designates certain areas called "Bontustans" or "reserves" in which many Afrikans are forced to live.

This forced segregation enables the countries 4 million whites to retain pessession of 873 of the best land while more than 18 million Africans, coloreds and Asiams are forced to live on 13% of the worse land.

These reservations are overcrowded and the poorle forced to live in poverty, many being without employment. The infant mortality rate has been estimated to be as high as 400 deaths per 1,000 births (this is genecidal!). What money the government allocates to be spent on these reserves is disproportionately used up by government salaries and maintaining their repressive apparatus.

Many of those who are able to work are forced out into the whiter urban areas, after being granted a permit, and lose what little "rights" they have while in these areas. In the urban areas, Africans have to live in ghettelike "townships" which are physically appeared from the rest of the city. Africans can be evicted,

renettled, or ordered to move at any time. Such a place is Soweto.

Eventually the South Afrikan government hopes to force all black South Africans into these Bentustans. It has recently tried to legitimize this to world opinion by granting "independence" to the first of these reserves, called Transkei. In fact this "showpiece "antustan" is totally dependent on and in virtual control by the South Afrikan government. It serves only to tighten the stanglehold on the African people.

While increased industrialization has brought an increase of 51-ck workers into the urban areas (proveking fears amoung the severment, that the rise, of a consciour working class is in the making), the South Afrikan government, in conjunction with fereign capitalists has developed the "border industry plan" we coby corporations are to relocate out of the cities and negrer to the Bentustans. Igain such policy requires the support of foreign capitalists. Ford and Fireston, agreed to relocate come operations in these areas and in April, 1974, Union Carbide and General Mining and Finance Corp agreed to form a joint venture to build a ferrochrome plant in Transvall, South Afrika. This is an area where many of the reserves are located.

Thephysical seperation of the races is the basis for the pool of cheap labor that corporations such as Union Carbide need to maintain their high return of profits. The "pass laws" are instrumental also in seperating and attempting to control the African people. The pass laws force lall Africans, wen and women, to early a pass on them at all times. The pass books contain personal biographies, details of employment and records or remits to travel or reside in a certain place. Africans can be stopped at any time by the fascist police — even in their homes and if they are without a pass they are inmediately arrested, nore than 3,000 Africans arrested each day for pass law violations, africans arrested without permits for being in a particular place are sent back to the reserves.

This racist system of seperation ensures a constant supply of chenp African, Asic and Colored labor. The need of this labor for mining operations and increasingly for industrial manufacture has been one of the primary reasons for the development of apartheid. It serves the interest of the white minority revernment of the Nationalis (i.e. Fascist) party and the interests of U.S. imperialism.

SHARLEVILLE MASSACRE:

365536

In 1960, the Pan Africanist Comgress (PAC) erganized a nationwide challenge to the "pass laws".

In the term of Sharpeville, near Jehannenburg, neveral thousand African people rathered in a pencerul demonstration. Police openned fire without warning Milding 6

terror and violence amnings the Arrican people.

After 1941 and the Sharpe lle Massacre, the South Afri a severment exteriance a severe economic crisis. Fearing an outbrenk of revolution, many foreign investors withdrew large volumes of capital. The South Afrikan stock market weakened and the countries foreign exchange holdings dropped to a low level. Hany felt that this orisis would lead to the collapse of the fascist South Afrikan povernment and an end to apartheid.

In the midst of the crisis, American corporations increased their investments by \$23 million and their imports from South Afrika by \$50 million. Ford, Seneral Kotors and Chrysler all committed millions of dollars in investments and expansion. Also, American financiers made emergency loans of 355 million to the South Afrikan

government - led by the Chase Wenhatton and First Mati nal City Bank.

There also was roral surport as U.S. corporations began an advertising campaign in support of the South Afrikan covernment. Git ran full page adds displaying such support in South Afrikan newspapers.

Union Carbide, 3H and many other U.S. corporations have made money contributions to the "South Afrikan Foundation" which conducts worldwide propaganda and lobbying

activities in defense of apartheid.

U.S. corporations with their capitalist investments were insured of high profits and a continued supply of cheap labor after Sharpeville by an unprecedented wave of repression and terror unleashed on the Afrikan people by the Fascist South Afrikan government through its police forces. The effect was to demonstrate to U.S. investers that the government could enforce apartheid and provide a favorable climate for foreign investments. Thus, U.S. corporations continued to invest and expand their operations, which in 1961, served to bail the South Afrikan government out of its immediate crisis. Infact it was able to increase its willifary and police strength, furthering its capability of terrorising the African people.

(Total lending to South Afrika government in 1976 by American banks and their overseas subsidiaries has now passed \$2 Billion - nearly double what it was a year ago. The latest major credit agreement, signed in late October, 1976, was a \$110 Million loan to the government from a syndicate led by Citibank and Mergan Suarrant

Trust.).

REFRESSION AND RESISTANCE:

In South Afrika a large proportion of the African people have been or will be in prison at some stages of their lives. A total of 475,065 sentenced prisoners and unsentenced prisoners were admitted to South Afrikan prisons during the year 1970-1 Of the total prison population, 403,159 were Africans. The threat of prisons is an overyday reality for all Trust Africans.

While in prison, prisoners are subjected to beatings, lashes, starvation diets,

forced labor and murder.

Another aspect of racist repression in South Afrika is execution. Setween 1945 1970, South Afrika's h-nging rate increased 600% to an annual average of 100. In the year 1963, 119 persons were executed (accounting for nearly 47% of the "least" .executions in the entire world). There are often reveral prinoners hanced at once.

At any time of detainment or imprisonment, Africans are subject to be murdered by the police and guards. Official government statements them say that they fell down stairs or slipped on a piece of scap, etc.

Another type of imprisonment taker the form of "banning" persons notive in oppossing aparthoid. Such apartheid policies such as banning and unlimited detenti are enforced under the Suppression of Communism Act and the Terrorism Act of 1967. Thousands of poorle have been banned and many more detained.

A banning order is usually put into effect for five years (but can be extended) and subjects a person to the following restrictions: They may not belong to any erganization, or held public effice or attend any matherine; may not communicate with any other banned person; must report regularly to police: may not teach at ar

grand of texts hard had not force that town at any time, inte "banning" policy is designed to impri 's people in their homes and a e out political oppossition to apartheid.

Black South Africans have a heroic history of resistance to eporession. They have always resisted! They fought against the European settlers. In the 20s. 30s. and 40g they organized their own trade unions and a political organization - the African bational Congress (ANC). Later they would organize another political organization, the Fan Africanist Congress (PAC). In 1952, in response to continued repression, "Incks organized the "defiance campaign" and defied the "Jim Crow" segrepation laws. In 1955, the ANC used 50,000 volunteers to collect "freedom demands" from all sectors of the South African people. The "freedom charters" that followed expressed the will of the people for freedom and self-determination.

On December 11, 1959, police killed 13 and wounded 60 Namibian (South West Africa denonstrators protesting Bantustan policy. This led to the formation of SWAHG (South West Africa Peouls's Organistica) and increased struggle for national liberation.

In 1960 the PAC organized a nationwide "stay-at-home" challenge to the pass leve. Also in 1960, the revernment outlawed all expossition and banned allAAfrican political organizations, including the AUC and FAC, Fellowing the bannings both organizations formed military organistions. Some members trainned as guerrilla fighters in other liberated areas of Southern Africa while other members stayed in South Afrika and initiated armed actions against the fascist South Afrikan government, including bombines and sabotage. Those actions continue teday.

In August 9, 1967 (South Africa Women's Day), the Federation of South African Women have 20,000 demonstraters converge on Fretoria to denounce the plans of the government to intoduce passes for African women. In February, 1973 nearly 50,000 milituat African workers marched through the streets of Durban to demand better wages, batter working conditions and demonstrate ennoscition to the Parcist South Afrikan soverment. On January 6, 1975, 12,000 Black workers at Vanl Roofs sold mine (owned by Anglo-American Corp.) strike to menter protest inhuman conditions of contract, migrant labor.

The state of the s RECENT STRUCGLE - SOWETO:

365538

On June 16, 1976 a strike in Soweto township comprised of 10,000 demonstrating African students protesting the teacing of Afrikaans language in school was visciously attacked by the South Afrikan police. At least 6 people were immediately billed and scored wounded. The uprising spread and within days hundreds were killed, thousands injured, wounded and imprisoned.

The uprising quickly spread to other townships, Bantustans and schools involving millions of poorle. Many revernment buildings and other symbols of apartheid have

been attacked and destroyed.

Since June there have been ever 600 African people killed by the fascist police forces. Not a month goes by without more murder of the African people by the agenta of the fascist povernment, Already in December, many more are killed and thousands -rounded up in police "sweeps" and imprisoned.

The detention of thousands of African poorle, including many children and the detention of African political leaders by the fascist police has subjected prisoner: to bectings and torture. Various people having been detained have said they were hur from rafters by a rece around their neck, forced to go long periods of time without sleep, made to stand blindfolded for five days and nights, kicked, beaten and subjec to continuous other forms of harrasment and torture. And the killing goes on.

It is the white minority povernment of South Afrika and foreign capitalists that benefit directly from the racist apartheid palicy enforced through terror and violer The righteous remistance and upriming of the African people is a demand for melfdetermination and a challenge to imperialism. Every liberation mevement that nobicve a vistory against imperialism and its lackeys weakans imperialisms hold an engranded

The state of the s

peoples the world ever, and notes it pessible for other peoples/nations to liberate themselves. Askingt on international system of imperialist expansion and war we must forge an international and army of liberation and resistance.

Our task in the belly of the baset - U.S. imperialism - must be to provide principled and active support to opposed peoples who struggle against imperialist aggression and exploitation in the Third World. We must attack the enemy from within its base. Athousand times we will strike at the enemy!!

Victory to all oppressed people!!!

Sam Melville-Jonathon Jackson Urit

24

365539

Communique #5

March 12, 1977

Target: W.R. Grace & Co. (Marlborough, Mass.)

Independencia Para Puerto Ricoll FREE THE NATIONALIST PRISONERS!!

The bombing of the W.R. Grace & Co buildings by the Sam Melville-Jonathon Jackson Unit is to protest the visit to this area of U.S. president Jimmy Carter, who while expressing his support for human rights in the Soviet Union - ignores the violation of human rights in this country, Tatin America and Southern Africa, and,

to protest the complicity of capitalist multinational corporations in Imperialist expansion throughout the world and the resulting oppression of millions of people

and violation of basic human rights.

We Demand: The immediate and unconditional release of the five Puerto Rican Nationalist prisoners - OSCAR CALLAZO, LOLITA LEBRON, IRVING FLORES, ANDRES FIGUEROA, and PAFAEL MIRANDA. These liberation fighters are the longest held political prisone rs in the United States.

we also call attention to the oppressive conditions at Walpole state prison, Charles Street Jail and other prisons in the Commonwealth where denial of basic human rights and needs is a daily occurance. And to the vicious and dehumanizing system of "step-classification" that neo-fascist Comm. of Corrections Frank Hell has maintained with his reppressive apparatus.

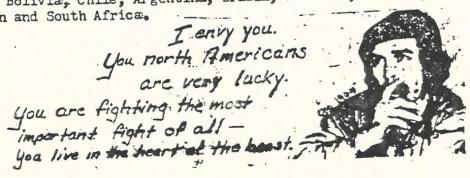
The bombing attack on W.R.Grace & Co is an attack on U.S. Imperialism. It is an

attack on monopoly capitalism.

W.P. Crace & Co is a major industrial company with international interests in chemically based products and services (includes industrial chemicals, packaging and plastic and agrichemicals and products); and is currently expanding its natural resources exploration and development, especially in oil production and coal mining.

W.P. Grace & Co has always been dependent on its expansion and exploitation of Third World countries (especially Latin America). Presently, foreign operations account for 35% of its sales.

W.R. Grace & Co has significant holdings/operations in the following countries: Puerto Rico, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Columbia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Canada, Spain and South Africa.



In 1968, W.R. Grace & CO formed a joint venture with the Commonwealth Oil Refining Co. (COPCO), called OXOCHEM Enterprise. In 1971 they built m new \$35,000,000 million dollar, 250,000,000 pounds per year OXO-alcohol plant in Puerto Rico.

(Commonwealth Oil Refining Co. also operates an oil refinery on deep water in Gusyanilla Bay, west of Ponce, Puerto Rico. It has contracts for crude rquirements and sale of refined products in force with all major oil companies. It also sells refinery by-products to petro-chemical companies such as Union Carbide.).

In 1975 OXCHEM, Enterprise began a \$30 million dollar expansion program which would increase its OXO-alcohol capacity by 66% to over 500 million pounds per year. This expansion will further strengthen W.R. Grace's position as a leading producer of 2-ethyl hexanol, the most important oxo-alcohol produced by the plant.

OXO-alcohol is used in the manufacture of plasticizers and is part of the petro-chemical line of production (i.e. producing chemical raw materials, usually

supplyed to other industries).

The \$14 billion dollars that U.S. corporations and banks have invest? I in Puerto Rico is more than has been placed in any other country in Latin America.

Since the super-exploitive "Operation Bootstrap" was started in 1942, there has been a tremendous shift from agricultural production to industry - and the industry is 85% owned by U.S. corporations. Petroleum and petro-chemical industries represent over 1/3 of total investment in Puerto Rico

U.S. Imperialism has done nothing for Puerto Rico but raw ish ita land and exploit its people.

U.S. multinationals have entered Puerto Rico to steal its natural resources and exploit a colonial scheme guaranteeing the corporations tax exemptions and a supply

of cheap labor with m large unemployed reserve labor force.

The highly mechanized and technical industries (especially the petro-chemical industries) use small numbers of semi-skilled or unskilled workers. The jobs they have promised have not been created. What they have contributed to is a continuous unemployment crisis, low wages and a cost of living that is higher than in New York.

These corporations take over the best land - displacing workers - without creating many jobs. While making astronomical profits, industrial pollution has contaminated the sir and water, which has been highly destructive to the people

and natural resources, agriculture and fishing.

Puerto Rico has been colonized by U.S. Imperialism and as long as U.S. corporations and the U.S. military occupy the Puerto Rican nation, they will continue to consider it their property.

While U.S. president Jimmy Carter visits the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and wines and dines in a public relations stunt, we do not forget our people brutalized in prison, unemployed, in the ghetto, political prisoners, victims of class oppression, racism and sexist. We do not forget and we strike another blow at imperialism.

FREE THE NATIONALIST PRISONERS !!!

Sam Melville - Jonathon Jackson Unit



FREE THE NATIONALIST PRISONERS:
LIBERTAD PARA LOS PRISONERS NATIONALISTAS.
INDEPENDENCIA PARA PUERTO RICO !

Communique # 7.

We continue our attacks against the imperialist U.S. corporations in support of independence and justice:

- (1) the independence of Puerto Rico
- (2) the immediate, unconditional release of the nationalist prisoners OSCAR COLLAZO, LOLITA LEBRON, RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA and IRVING FLORES.

Targets: Mobil Oil Corporation

- New England Commercial Div., Waltham, Mass.
- Boston Retail Sales Dist., Wakefield, Mass.

On October 27, 1978, two offices of the Mobil Oil Corp. were bombed by members of the Sam Melville - Jonathan Jackson Unit. We claim full responsibility and dedicate these revolutionary actions to our comrades in arms - Brother "Dalou" aka MARIANO GONZALES (killed in action by N.Y.C. pigs, April 2, 1978) and Brother "Jono" aka ERIC THOMPSON (captured April 2, 1978).

October 30, marks the 28th anniversary of the armed uprising in Juyuya and other areas of Puerto Rico and the coordinated attack on the Blair House/Washington D.C. for which OSCAR COLLAZO has been imprisoned for 28 years! The courageous actions of the Puerto Rican people and organizations have continually exposed the U.S. government and multi-national corporations role in colonizing and repressing the people of Puerto Rico

The oil and chemical companies are particularly entrenched in many Third World countries. Mobil Oil Corp - the worlds 8th largest company - has extensive operations in Puerto Rico as does its subsidiary, the Container Corp of America.

Mobil's foreign operations include Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Iran, Rhodesia, South Africa and others.....Mobil Oil, more than any other company has enabled Rhodesia to salvage its economy and oil its war machinary. While in violation of United Nations sanctions against trade with Rhodesia, Mobil Corp. has reaped huge profits. Their profit is blood money:.....Mobil also refines half the oil in South Africa, enabling that contries fascist/racist government to continue its genocidal policies. Death to aparteid - in which Mobil plays such a major role!!

"In order to enjoy freedom a prople must have men and women like LOLITA LEBRON, RAPH AL CANCEL MIRANDA, IRVING FLORES and OSCAR COLLAZO."

PUERTO RICO LIBRE:
IN SOLIDARITY, SAM HELVILLE-JONATHAN JACKSON UNIT

GOMMUNIQUE

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"In order to enjoy freedom a people must have men and women like LOLITA LEBRON, RAPHAEL CANCEL MIRANDA, IRVING FLORES and OSCAR COLLAZO."

FREE THE NATIONALIST PRISONERS!

LIBERTAD PARA LOS PRISONEROS NATIONALISTAS'

INDEPENDENCIA PARA PUERTO RICO!

PUERTO RICO LIBRE!

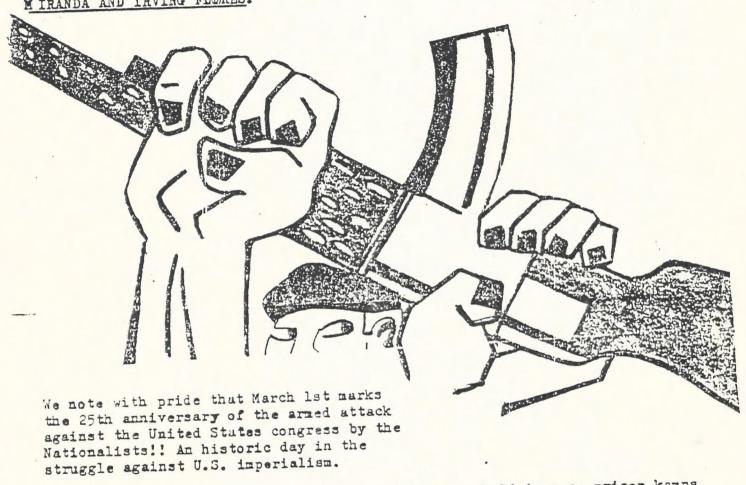
IN SOLIDARITY, SAM MELVILLE - JONATHAN JACKSON UNIT

FREE THE PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST PRISONERS !!

On February 27, 1979 the Sam Melville - Jonathan Jackson Unit carried out its third bombing attack against the Mobil Oil Corporation.

The specific target of this anti-imperialist action is Mobils Northeast Regional Office in New York.

WE DEMAND THE IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF THE PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST PRISOMERS * LOLITA LEBRON, OSCAR COLLAZO, RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA AND IRVING FLORES.



The Nationalist prisoners are political prisoners held in u.s. prison kamps. Imprisoned for demanding an independent Puerto Rico - their homeland, their birth right - they have continued the struggle in the heart of imperialist amerika's prisons for over 25 years

Mobil profits from the suffering of oppressed peoples in every country that its tentacles reach - Puerto Rico, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, Zimbabwe and others......the enemies of liberation must pay a price for their crimes. As they show no signs of humanizing their activities - we will continue to attack.

A LUTA CONTINUA !!

Sam Melville - Jonathan Jackson Unit

"And if we were all capable of uniting to make our blows more solid and infalliable so that the effectiveness of every kind

of support given to the struggling peoples were increased How great that future would be, and how near COMMUNIQUE #8

FREE THE PUERTO RICAN NATIONALIST PRISONERS!!

On February 27, 1979 the Sam Melville - Jonathan Jackson Unit carried out its third bombing attack against the Mobil Oil Corporation.

The specific target of this anti-imperialist action is Mobil's Northeast Regional Office in New York.

WE DEMAND THE IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF THE PUERTO RICAN.

NATIONALIST PRISONERS LOLITA LEBRON • OSCAR COLLAZO • RAFAEL CANCEL MIRANDA • IRVING FLORES.



We note with pride that March 1st marks the 25th anniversary of the armed attack against the United States Congress by the Nationalists!! AN HISTORIC DAY IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM.

The Nationalist prisoners are political prisoners held in u.s. prison kamps. Imprisoned for demanding an independent Puerto Rico - their homeland, their birth right - they have continued the struggle in the heart of imperialist amerika's prisons for over 25 years.

IA LUTA CONTINUA!!

Sam Melville - Jonathan Jackson Unit

And if we were all capable of uniting

To make our blows more solid and infallible

So that the effectiveness of every kind of support

Given to the struggling peoples were increased

How great that future would be, and how near